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## New and interesting Plants from Western North America.—IV.

By A. A. HELLER.

### FENDLERELLA gen. nov.

[FENDLERA § FENDLERELLA Greene, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 8 :  
26. 1881.]

Low, cymosely much branched shrubs, with small, opposite, or subverticillate leaves, narrowed at the base, and sparingly appressed pubescent : the slender branches terminated by compound cymes, which bear small, white flowers, these five-merous : calyx cylindrical turbinate, pubescent, its lobes oblong : petals oblong, unguiculate : capsule oblong, affixed to the calyx-tube for half its length : cells one-seeded.

### FENDLERELLA UTAHENSIS (Wats.)

*Whipplea Utahensis* Wats. Amer. Naturalist 7 : 300. 1873.

*Fendlera Utahensis* Greene, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 8 : 26.  
1881.

Originally collected by Mrs. E. P. Thompson, at Kanab, in Southern Utah, "on dry rocky cliffs ; July, August." That this plant is not a *Whipplea* is evident, neither does it agree much better with the genus *Fendlera*, with its large usually solitary flowers, tetramerous, and its ovoid capsule, which is attached to the calyx-tube only at the base. At first sight, dried specimens suggest *Ceanothus Fendleri*. Good specimens were collected by Dr. D. T. MacDougal in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, Arizona, June 26, 1898, no. 158.

Inadvertently the wrong authority was cited in my treatment of a species of *Opulaster* on page 581 of this volume. The citation should read as follows :

### OPULASTER PAUCIFLORUS (T. & G.)

*Spiraea opulifolia*, γ *pauciflora* T. & G. Fl. N. A. 1 : 414. 1840.

*Spiraea pauciflora* Nutt. MSS.; T. & G. Fl. N. A. 1 : 414.  
1840.

*Neillia malvacea* Greene, Pittonia, 2 : 30. 1889.

This species was also collected by Douglas at the "Kettle Falls," now known as Spokane Falls, but his specimens, as well as Nuttall's original, were referred to *O. monogynus*, a species inhabiting the middle and southern Rocky mountain region.

LINUM AUSTRALE sp. nov.

Annual (?), usually somewhat corymbosely branched from the base, 2-3 dm. high, the stem ascending, glaucous, puberulent, angled, especially in the upper half, leafy throughout; leaves narrowly linear, .5-1.5 cm. long, 1 mm. wide, one-nerved, more or less glandular ciliate, especially the upper ones: sepals linear-lanceolate, about 5 mm. long, one-nerved or keeled, light colored at the base, greenish above, glandular ciliate, awn-pointed: petals pale yellow throughout, little longer than the calyx: capsule ovoid, between 3 and 4 mm. long, somewhat obtuse.

Our no. 3724, first collected on an open slope in dry ground, at the head of the reservoir, four miles east of Santa Fé, New Mexico, June 17, 1897, altitude 7,500 feet. Later it was obtained eleven miles southeast of Santa Fé, along the road leading to Cañoncito. At this second station it grew on dry slopes which were sparsely clothed with pine trees. The type is in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

Only two species of *Linum* were observed in the vicinity of Santa Fé, this species and *Linum puberulum* (Engelm.) Heller, but the latter was seen only on the lower ground to the north and west of the town.

To *Linum australe* belong Prof. E. O. Wootton's no. 592, collected in the White mountains, Lincoln County, New Mexico, July 30, 1897, altitude 6,800 feet, as well as Dr. D. T. MacDougal's no. 379, collected August 4, 1898, on the slopes of Mt. San Francisco, near Flagstaff, Arizona.

GALIUM WATSONI (A. Gray)

*Galium multiflorum*, var. *Watsoni* A. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1<sup>2</sup>: 40. 1884.

Described as "mostly glabrous and smooth; leaves thinner, oblong-lanceolate (commonly about half an inch long and 2 lines wide), with lateral nerves either distinct or obsolete.—*G. multiflorum* Watson, l. c. (Bot. King Exped. 135) in great part." From descrip-

tion, the type of this would be no. 484, collected on the Wahsatch mountains, Utah, August, 1869, altitude 8000 feet. But on the same sheet in the Columbia University Herbarium, and under the same number, 484, are two other specimens, which are not of this species. One was collected on the Wahsatch mountains, Utah, July, 1869, and the other on the East Humboldt mountains, Nevada. These have shorter, rounder, pubescent leaves.

Specimens of *G. Watsoni* were collected on the slopes of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, Arizona, by Dr. D. T. MacDougal, June 26, 1898, no. 157.

#### ERIGERON TETRAPLEURUS (A. Gray)

*Erigeron stenophyllum*, var. *tetrapleurum* A. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **8**: 650. 1873.

*Erigeron Utahensis* A. Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **16**: 89. 1880.

Specimens which appear to belong with this species, were collected by Dr. D. T. MacDougal, in the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, Arizona, June 28, 1898, no. 188. Why Dr. Gray changed the name of this plant when he raised it to specific rank, is not apparent, as the varietal name seems to be perfectly valid. While looking up the original description and synonymy of this plant, I discovered that two other species bear names which are untenable:

#### ERIGERON GRAYI nom. nov.

*Erigeron stenophyllus* A. Gray, Pac. R. R. Surv. (Whipple Expedition) **4**: 98. 1857. Not *Erigeron stenophyllus* H. & A. 1836, nor *Erigeron stenophyllus* Nutt. 1847.

The type of this was collected "on hillsides and steep banks of the Pecos; October," by Dr. J. M. Bigelow. The particular place meant is the ford of the Pecos in New Mexico, on the Santa Fé trail, not far from where the Santa Fé railroad now crosses the stream.

#### ERIGERON NUTTALLII nom. nov.

*Erigeron stenophyllus* Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. (II) **1**: 176. 1847. Not *Erigeron stenophyllus* H. & A. 1836.

*Erigeron foliosum* var. *stenophyllum* A. Gray, Bot. Cal. **1**: 330. 1876.

## MACDOUGALIA gen. nov.

Perennial herbs, the stems from a multicapital caudex, usually simple, covered with floccose tomentum when young : leaves narrow, mostly basal, neither impressed punctate nor resinous atomiferous : heads solitary, large, radiate ; involucre hemispherical, its bracts in two rows, all lanceolate, awn-pointed, little shorter than the broad, obtusely conical receptacle, those of the inner series slightly longer and narrower than those of the outer : paleae of the pappus almost as long as the disk flowers, subulate-lanceolate.

This species, formerly included in the genus called *Actinella*, which has recently been well segregated by Professor Greene, appears to me to be worthy of generic rank. In habit it is more like the genus *Tetranuris*, but has a different involucre, and while its involucre is somewhat similar to that of the genus *Picradenia*, there is a wide difference in habit. The following species is the only one recognized :

## MACDOUGALIA BIGELOVII (A. Gray)

*Actinella Bigelovii* A. Gray, Pl. Wright. 2 : 96. 1853.

The type was collected by Dr. J. M. Bigelow, in 1851, "on mountains near the copper mines, and near the Mimbres, New Mexico, April, June." Dr. D. T. MacDougal's no. 2, collected near Flagstaff, Arizona, May 31, 1898, is referred here for the present, although it may prove distinct.

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